

- (1) Do you know if the emergency use of clothianidin is ONLY for immature trees? How does FDACS define immature trees? Or, does the S18 include all trees above a given age range, and bearing fruit?
- (2) It is EPA's understanding that the use pattern is for 3-5 year old trees. Confirm whether or not this means: ONLY trees that are not harvested, or both bearing and non-bearing citrus?
- (3) In addition, do you have any information about the registered alternatives such as flupyradifurone and cyantraniliprole? Please describe how these fit within the recommended treatment program for Asian citrus psyllid. Can you provide data on acreage losses since these products became available?
- (4) Why do Florida citrus growers state that these alternatives are not effective? If available, please provide any information or data.
- (5) How many acres/citrus trees are treated with clothianidin under the emergency exemption program. Detail Florida citrus acreage losses that can support the critical need of this S18 for Florida citrus growers.
- (6) The registered alternative neonics imidacloprid and thiamethoxam are both available for soil drench use. Can citrus growers use either imidacloprid or thiamethoxam instead of clothianidin for the same purpose (young bearing trees, soil drench)?
- (7) How is this treatment typically used, are growers treating single isolated trees, or are they treating entire orchard blocks or are both scenarios common?